Section Education
File No 6-1879.
Serial No 1-2

Annual Report on Education in Mysore

Submitted by B.R. Chari.

1879

From The Offg Director of Pub Instn

To

Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
General Department

Dated 11th August 79

Despatched

Received 12th 6-15 P.M.

ENCLOSURES NO nil

General No 1919 } 1879 —80
No

Submitting the Annual Report on Education in Mysore for the Official year 1878-79 with explanation for delay

Sec 12.8.79

Sec
6/8/79
S.C. 1

2

Office of the Director of Public Instruction
Bangalore 11th August 1879

From

The Offg Director of Public Instruction
Mysore and Coorg

To

The Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Report on Public Instruction for the year ending March 1879

For exceeding the appointed time, I beg to state that the adoption of the new tables appointed by the Government of India was the cause of much delay especially in connection with aided schools At the same time the office staff at my disposal being on a reduced scale and several of the clerks quite new to the office the work could not be got through more expeditiously I may state that the manager of the office has on an average worked 10

hours a day and that most of the clerks have worked over time and sacrificed holidays for the last 5 months in the performance of extra work arising from departmental changes.

On these grounds the Chief Commrs indulgence is solicited as the work has been completed within the usual time although next year the same difficulties may not occur I beg to solicit that the appointed time may be extended from 1st June to 15th July as it has never been found possible to complete the work until August the Coorg Report can be prepared within the date fixed viz the 1st of June

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your most obedient servant
R Rodons
Offg Director of Public Instruction.
Mysore and Coorg

JRR

Proceedings of the Chief Comm^r of Mysore

Read -

Annual report on Education in Mysore for the year 1878 79

Order thereon *

* No 4466-76 / Edn^L 21 dated Camp Nagar 27th November 1879

It is unnecessary to notice in detail all the various points dwelt upon by the Director in the above report in connection with the operations of the Educational department during the year 1878 79 had The Province ~~had~~ not altogether recovered from the effects of the Famine which had told on the attendance in the lower classes of Schools in the Chitaldroog Subdivision

by a severe form of
fever which was generally
prevalent throughout
the year. The aggregate
results for the whole
Province however show
no falling off as com-
-pared with the previous
year either in regard to
the number of Schools
maintained or of the
pupils attending them.
There is an increase
in the number of Schools,
which however is more apparent
than real, being due to the
change in the nomenclature
and classification
of the Schools recently
adopted under the orders
the Govt of India
~~In this arrangement~~
~~departm~~

instruction are numbered as so many separate schools. This plan is useful as shewing the number of pupils under each grade of instruction, but it may be misleading in regard to the number of Educational Institutions maintained in the Province.

2 The Schools of different grades as above classified with their attendance are shewn below

Class of Schools			No of Schools	No of pupils
University:		Colleges —	4	92
Boys'	Secondary.	High Schools - English	14	574
		Middle do do	24	1129
		do do Vernacular	82	1183
Girls'	Secondary	High Schools English	1	~~7~~ 17
		Middle do do	6	151
		do do Vernacular	7	114
Boys'	Primary	English Schools	32	2095
		Vernacular do	827	25,323
Girls'	Primary	English Schools	6	252
		Vernacular do	43	2625
Specials -	Engineering, normal and other institutions		9	823
		Total	1055	34378

It will be seen that there are 875 Govt Schools imparting instruction to 25,620 pupils and 180 aided Schools with an attendance of 8758 In the latter are included 27 Schools with an attendance of 956 intended specially for the Education of European and Eurasian youths at Bangalore

3 There are under instruction in all the Schools 30636 boys and 3742 girls, and in regard to caste or race, they may be classified as follows

Hindus — 28279
Mahomedans — 3577
Europeans & Eurasians — 1,302
Native Christians — 1029
Others — 171
Total 34378

The Director's report ~~not~~ distinguish ~~number~~ of boys

the different standards of instruction. Information on these points may be usefully furnished in future reports.

5. The expenditure incurred on education during the year under notice was on

Direction	Rs	16067
Inspection	—	30209
Instruction including all other charges		283016
Total		329292,

and it was contributed from the following sources —

	Rs
From Provincial Revenues	235029
" Distt Funds	91736
Municipal Funds	2527

6 The Provincial Expenditure comprises grants made to aided institutions to the extent of Rs 48059 5 per cent. The sum under this head expenditure was

charges of the Department
The District Funds are
~~xxxx~~ entirely devoted
to the inspection and
maintenance of the Noble
or Primary Schools, but
it is under contemplation
to give a wider sphere to
the employment of these
Funds, so as to bring under
them the Taluk and if
possible even the District
Schools, thereby proportion-
-ately relieving the Pro-
-vincial Expenditure
on Education The
municipal contribution
referred to consists of
the grant made, in a
solitary instance, by the
municipality of Chitkur-
-galur for the maintenance
of an Anglo-Vernacular
School in that town
7 Against the Total
Provincial Expenditure
Rs 435,029, must be
~~xxxx

which are both carried to the credit of Government The purchase of Books may, in future, be more conveniently provided by a separate advance, to be reimbursed by the proceeds from the sale of the books - Government & Besides the Expenditure on Education above shewn, there are the charges of the aided institutions defrayed by their Managers from sources other than Govt. Grants These are returned at Rs 93658, of which Rs 36960 are derived from School fees - The fees in the Aided Schools thus contribute 26 per Cent of their total cost inclusive of the Government grants, and they compare favorably with those realized in Govt Schools

[redacted] the amount
[redacted] 4,493 as above
[redacted] stated - This

Schools, whilst a nominal fee of only one anna is levied in the Taluk Schools In the higher schools, the fees fixed are for the present sufficient, but there seems to be some laxity in their collection, remissions being made in favor of poor boys. Any such artificial encouragement can could scarcely any ~~no~~ longer be required nor that Education is thoroughly established Those who seek education especially in the higher Schools, ought in every case cases of the to pay for it - The few gifted boys of the poorer classes who deserve en- - couragement are (for) sufficiently provided by the scholarships allowed. The Director's attention is therefore drawn to the necessity of a stricter enforcement of the fees in the higher ~~Govt~~ schools, and he should ~~take~~ into cons

of
Schools, and somewhat
raising the rate of fee now
collected in the Taluk
Schools It is true that
these Schools are main-
-tained entirely from (cesses
contributed by the
people, but the levy of
a light additional fee
from those actually
under instruction cannot
be in any way incom-
-patible with this fact, and if
judiciously managed,
it may serve to
set a value on
the Educa-
tion given.

9 The aggregate Expendi-
ture on Education in the Province,
-clusive of that contributed
by private sources for
the maintenance of aided
Schools amounts to Rs
422950, and may be distri-
-buted as follows.—

Superior instruction - 5·6 per.
Secondary do 42·5
Primary - do 31·
exist — do

13

and Shemoga, and in the Bishop Cotton's College at Bangalore - The number of students under instruction in these classes during the year was 92. The Govt Schools established at the Districts HQ Quarters and 5 aided Mission Schools at Bangalore and Mysore rank as High Schools, giving instruction up to the Matriculation Standard - They have an average attendance of 574 - Out of all the above Schools, 3 Candidates presented themselves for the Bachelor of Arts degree Examination and all passed - 131 Candidates appeared for the Matriculation, Exam- and 38 for the First-in-Arts Examination of which 26 and 17 respectively were successful. This unfavorable result also in General [redacted] Madras Pc [redacted]

of the Examination held, and not to any defect in the instruction given; but ~~some of~~ the Instructors of Shemoga, Chitaldrug Kolar & Tumkur Schools do not seem to have progressed well. The Director should see that they are kept up to the mark The success of the Schools depends very much on their Head masters The selection to these appoint-ments therefore demands great care and discrimination

11 The Taluk and the Hobli Schools which provide primary Vernacular Education to the masses of the population are of the greatest importance. These Schools are now thoroughly established throughout the ~~country~~ province, and

12

15

Therefore to give the greatest attention to the proper selection and training of the Masters placed in charge of those Schools, in which respect, it is believed, there is still great room for improvement. The Schools are at present inspected by a comparatively inferior class of Sub Deputy Inspectors. The arrangements which have lately been made to substitute a superior class of native Deputy Inspectors, one for two Districts in the place of 2 European Inspectors for the whole Province, will, it is hoped, serve to bring the Talook and Gokul Schools more under supervision the establishment of Normal for the prop

Such Schools of ill-conducted, without proper discipline, and under inexperienced masters or masters of indifferent qualifications, are likely to be more productive of evil than good

matter of the greatest importance to the success of these Schools, is now under consideration

12 The subjects ordinarily taught in the Noble Schools comprise Reading, Writing and Arithmetic It will be useful to add some elementary instruction in Agriculture, laws of health, mensuration, and the system of village Administration and Accounts and there should be also provision for a somewhat higher instruction in Vernacular literature, if these Schools are to command the esteem and sympathy of the native population In order to infuse greater

and the other higher
Officials in the Districts
should interest themselves
by personally inspecting Schools in their Circles
in them and the
results of such inspection
should be brought to
notice in their periodical
reports. Local Boards
of management, where
such can be formed
so constituted as at District or
Taluk Head-Quarters,
will be particularly
useful, as such con-
-nection of the leading
members of the population
would serve to make
the Schools more popular

13 Female Education
in the Province nobody
amongst the European
and Eurasian classes
in Bangalore, but also
the primary vernacular
Education of native
children in
the Province is dependent
on

81

18

Grants-in-aid from the Government. They maintain, besides the English Schools for the European and Eurasian Children at Bangalore, 31 Schools with an attendance of 2121 for the vernacular Education of the native female Children. Female Education is not ^ a measure which, in the present circumstances of the country, the Government can successfully directly undertake, and their best operations are confined for the present to giving grants in aid of private efforts, whether by Missionary bodies or by natives. Twelve Govt. Vernacular girls' Schools appear to be kept on at Bangalore, Kolar, Shimoga and Chitaldroog. These might gradually give way to private aided

ditto

Ditto

X with an average attendance of 504

N Schools which generally attended by the superior classes in towns

Schools, and where they must be retained, a moderate School fee may be properly collected in order to ensure that the Education given is really valued. It is

'4 Another Department of Education which is also best left to private efforts is Sanskrit Education. It is noticed that the number of aided Sanskrit Schools decreased during the year under review from 13 to 12, but the efficient manner in which two of these Schools at Melkote and Mysore are conducted gives promise of greater quantitative progress hereafter with the increasing interest in the subject which is being awakened in the minds of the ruling classes.

observed that the rural population do not object to send their daughters to the Public Schools for instruction along with their boys.

× Vide para 94 of the Director's report.

15 It now remains to notice the School of Engineering and Natural Science established at Bangalore This School has hitherto had but a limited sphere of usefulness During the year under review, it had only 10 students on its rolls The Chief Commissioner has set in contemplation to throw the School open to larger numbers of students on moderate fees, but without any guarantees of appointments such as are likely to be attended with difficulties in future

16 The Chief Commr in conclusion, has perused with satisfaction the Statement annexed to the 136th para of the Director's report The

large numbers of responsible Government appointments filled by men who have been educated in the public Schools of the Province is conclusive testimony of the useful results with which Education has hitherto been attended The increasing numbers of students sent out of the Schools for whom Government appointments cannot be found render it a matter of the greatest interest and importance to inquire in what manner they may find ~~private and~~ useful occupation, ~~so as to promote the interests of Society~~

other than Govt employment

17 It is noticed that the Director's report, though dated the 1st June 79. was received in this Office only on the 12th Aug.

To The Director of Public Instruction in Bengal

1879

From

To The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore
Commrs of Arbitrage and Sugar &c.
" Dy Commrs of Dists

Dated 27th November

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No

General No 4666-76

Encl-No 21

Forwarding the Annual Report on Education in Mysore for the year 1878-79

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Educational),—dated 27th November 1879

READ—

Annual Report on Education in Mysore for the year 1878—79

No 4466 76—EDL 21, DATED CAMP NAGAR, 27TH NOVEMBER 1879

ORDER THEREON.—It is unnecessary to notice in detail all the various points dwelt upon by the Director in the above Report in connection with the operations of the Educational Department during the year 1878—79 The Province had not altogether recovered from the effects of the famine which had told on the attendance in the lower classes of schools, and in the Chitaldroog District especially, educational operations were much retarded by a severe form of fever which was generally prevalent throughout the year The aggregate results for the whole Province however shew no falling off as compared with the previous year either in regard to the number of schools maintained or of the pupils attending them There is an increase in the number of schools, which however is more apparent than real, being due to the change in the nomenclature and classification of the schools recently adopted under the orders of the Government of India Under this arrangement, the several departments in a school imparting different standards of instruction are numbered as so many separate schools This plan is useful as shewing the number of pupils under each grade of instruction, but it may be misleading in regard to the number of educational institutions maintained in the Province

2 The number of schools of different grades as above classified, with their attendance, are shewn below —

Class of Schools			No. of Schools	No of Pupils
University		Colleges	4	92
Boys	Secondary	High Schools English	14	574
		Middle do do	24	1 129
		Do do Vernacular	82	1 183
Girls	Secondary	High Schools English	1	17
		Middle do do	6	151
		Do do Vernacular	7	114
Boys	Primary	English Schools	32	2 090
		Vernacular do	827	25 323
Girls	Primary	English Schools	6	252
		Vernacular do	43	2 625
Special	Engineering	Normal and other institutions	9	823
		Total	1 055	34 378

It will be seen that there are 875 Government schools imparting instruction to 25,620 pupils and 180 Aided schools with an attendance of 8,758 In the latter are included 27 school with an attendance of 956, intended specially for the education of European and Eurasian youths at Bangalore

3 There are under instruction in all the schools 30,636 boys and 3,742 girls, and in regard to caste or race, they may be classified as follows —

	No.
Hindus	28 279
Muhammadans	3 577
Europeans and Eurasians	1 302
Native Christians	1 049
Others	171
Total	34 378

4. The Director's report does not distinguish the number of boys and girls of each race attending school, nor does it shew the number of Muhammadan boys receiving the different standards of instruction. Information on these points may be usefully furnished in future reports.

5. The expenditure incurred on education during the year under notice was on—

Direction	Rs.	16,067
Inspection	,,	30,209
Instruction including all other charges	,,	2,83,016
Total	,,	3,29,292

and it was contributed from the following sources :—

From Provincial Revenues	Rs.	2,35,029
,, District Funds	,,	91,736
,, Municipal Funds	,,	2,527

6. The provincial expenditure comprises grants made to Aided institutions to the extent of Rs. 48,059, or 18·5 per cent. The remaining expenditure under this head was incurred in the maintenance of the Government colleges and District and Taluk schools, as well as for Direction, Inspection and other general charges of the Department. The District Funds are entirely devoted to the inspection and maintenance of the Hobli or Primary schools ; but it is under contemplation to give a wider sphere to the employment of these funds, so as to bring under them the Taluk, and if possible, even the District schools, thereby proportionately relieving the provincial expenditure on education. The Municipal contribution referred to consists of the grant made, in a solitary instance, by the Municipality of Chikmagalur for the maintenance of an Anglo-Vernacular school in that town.

7. Against the Government or Provincial expenditure of Rs. 2,35,029, must be set off the receipts from fees in Government schools amounting to Rs. 14,493, and from the sale of books, Rs. 14,082, which are both carried to the credit of Government. The purchase of books may, in future, be more conveniently provided by a separate advance, to be reimbursed by the proceeds from the sale of the books.

8. Besides the Government expenditure on education above shewn, there are the charges of the Aided institutions defrayed by their managers from sources other than Government grants. These are returned at Rs. 93,658, of which Rs 36,960 are derived from school fees. The fees in the Aided schools thus contribute 26 per cent of their total cost, inclusive of the Government grants ; and they compare favorably with those realized in Government schools which amount to only Rs. 14,493 as already mentioned. This is owing to the fact that education is free in all the Hobli schools, whilst a nominal fee of only one anna is levied in the Taluk schools. In the higher schools, the fees fixed are for the present sufficient, but there seems to be some laxity in their collection, remissions being made in favor of poor boys. Any such artificial encouragement can scarcely any longer be required now that education is thoroughly established. Those who seek education especially in the higher schools, ought in every case to pay for it. The cases of the few gifted boys of the poorer classes who deserve encouragement are sufficiently provided for by the scholarships allowed. The Director's attention is therefore drawn to the necessity of a stricter enforcement of the fees in the higher Government schools, and he should also take into consideration the expediency of introducing a very light fee in the Hobli schools, and of somewhat raising the rate of fee now collected in the Taluk schools. It is true that these schools are maintained entirely from cesses contributed by the people, but the levy of a light additional fee from those actually under instruction cannot be in any way incompatible with this fact, and if judiciously managed it may serve to set a value on the education given.

9. The aggregate expenditure on education in the Province, inclusive of that contributed from private sources for the maintenance of Aided schools, amounts to Rs. 4,22,950, and may be distributed as follows :—

Superior instruction	..	..	5·6 per cent.
Secondary do	..	..	12·5 do
Primary do	..	..	31·1 do
Special do	.	..	4·1 do

10. Collegiate education is given in the Government colleges at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga, and in the Bishop Cotton's College at Bangalore. The number of students under instruction in these classes during the year was 92. The Government schools established at the District head-quarters and 5 Aided Mission schools at Bangalore and Mysore rank as High Schools, giving instruction up to the Matriculation standard. They have an average attendance of 574. Out of all the above schools, 3 candidates presented themselves for the Bachelor of Arts degree examination and all passed. One hundred and thirty-one candidates appeared for the Matriculation, and 38 for the First-in-Arts Examination, of which 26 and 17 respectively were successful. This unfavorable, result, which was also general in the Madras Presidency, is attributed to the character of the examination held, and not to any defect in the instruction given; but the District schools at Shimoga, Chitaldroog, Kolar and Chikmagalur do not seem to have progressed well. The Director should see that they are kept up to the mark. The success of the schools depends very much on their Head Masters. The selection to these appointments therefore demands great care and discrimination.

11. The Taluk and the Hobli schools which provide primary vernacular education to the masses of the population are of the greatest importance. These schools are now thoroughly established throughout the Province, and education is freely sought by the masses. It becomes all the more necessary therefore to give the greatest attention to the proper selection and training of the masters placed in charge of these schools, in which respect, it is believed, there is still great room for improvement. Such schools if ill-conducted without proper discipline, and under inexperienced masters or mastery of indifferent qualifications, are likely to be more productive of evil than good. The schools are at present inspected by a comparatively inferior class of Sub-Deputy Inspectors. The arrangements which have lately been made to substitute a superior class of Native Deputy Inspectors, one for two Districts in the place of two European Inspectors for the whole Province, will, it is hoped, serve to bring the Taluk and Hobli schools more under supervision. The establishment of Normal schools for the proper training of Hobli school masters, which is a matter of the greatest importance to the success of these schools, is now under consideration.

12. The subjects ordinarily taught in the Hobli schools comprise reading, writing and arithmetic. It will be useful to add some elementary instruction in agriculture, laws of health, mensuration and the system of village administration and accounts, and there should be also provision for a somewhat higher instruction in vernacular literature, if these schools are to command the esteem and sympathy of the native population. In order to infuse greater life into these schools, it is further necessary that the Deputy Commissioners and the other higher officials in the Districts should take a practical interest in them by personally inspecting them as often as they can, and the results of such inspection should be brought to notice in their periodical reports. Local boards of management, where such can be formed, as for instance at District or Taluk head-quarters, will be particularly useful, as such connection of the leading members of the population would serve to make the schools more popular.

Female education in the Province not only amongst the European and Eurasian classes in Bangalore, but also the primary vernacular education of native children in the Province is dependent on the efforts of Missionary societies, who receive grants-in-aid from the Government. They maintain, besides the English schools for the European and Eurasian children at Bangalore, 31 schools with an attendance of 2,121 for the vernacular education of the native female children. Female education is not a [illegible] in the present circumstances of the country, the Government can [illegible]tly undertake, and Government operations are best confined for the present to giving grants-in-aid of private efforts, whether by Missionary bodies [illegible] Twelve Government Vernacular girls' schools, with an average

attendance of 504, appear to be kept on at Bangalore, Kolar, Shimoga and Chitaldroog These schools which are generally attended by the superior classes in towns may well gradually give way to private and Aided schools, and where they must be retained, a moderate school fee may be properly collected in order to ensure that the education given is really valued It is observed that the rural population do not object to send their daughters to the Hobli schools for instruction along with their boys

14 Another department of education which is also best left to private efforts is Sanskrit education It is noticed that the number of Aided Sanskrit schools decreased during the year under review from 13 to 12 but the efficient manner in which two of these schools at Melkote and Mysore are conducted gives promise of greater general progress hereafter with the increasing interest in the subject which is being awakened in the minds of the leading classes of the native community

15 It now remains to notice the School of Engineering and Natural Science established at Bangalore This school has hitherto had but a limited sphere of use fulness During the year under review, it had only 10 students on its rolls The Chief Commissioner has it in contemplation to throw the school open to larger num bers of students on moderate fees, but without any guarantees of appointments such as are likely to be attended with difficulties in future

16 The Chief Commissioner in conclusion has perused with satisfaction the statement annexed to the 136th para of the Director s report The large number of responsible Government appointments filled by men who have been educated in the public schools of the Province is conclusive testimony of the useful results with which education has hitherto been at ended The increasing numbers of students sent out of the schools for whom Government appointments cannot be found render it a matter of the greatest interest and importance to inquire in what manner they find useful occupation other than Government employment

17 It is noticed that the Director s report, though dated the 1st June 1879, was received in this Office only on the 12th August

C RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary

To—The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore 10 ah copies
Deputy Commissioners of Districts 3 each
Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions 2 each

GOVER

REVENUE DE[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE.
COMMISSIONERS OF ASHTAGRAM AND NAGAR DIVISIONS
DY COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICTS

Date 27th November
Despatched 11th Dec[illegible]
Received

No 4166—76
Edl 21